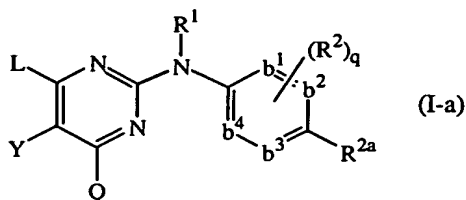


Claims

1. A compound having the formula



a *N*-oxide, an addition salt, a quaternary amine or a stereochemically isomeric form thereof, wherein

$-b^1=b^2-C(R^{2a})=b^3-b^4=$ represents a bivalent radical of formula

$-CH=CH-C(R^{2a})=CH-CH=$ (b-1);

$-N=CH-C(R^{2a})=CH-CH=$ (b-2);

$-CH=N-C(R^{2a})=CH-CH=$ (b-3);

$-N=CH-C(R^{2a})=N-CH=$ (b-4);

$-N=CH-C(R^{2a})=CH-N=$ (b-5);

$-CH=N-C(R^{2a})=N-CH=$ (b-6);

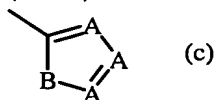
$-N=N-C(R^{2a})=CH-CH=$ (b-7);

q is 0, 1, 2; or where possible q is 3 or 4;

R^1 is hydrogen; aryl; formyl; C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl; C_{1-6} alkyl; C_{1-6} alkyloxycarbonyl; C_{1-6} alkyl substituted with formyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl, C_{1-6} alkyloxycarbonyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyloxy; C_{1-6} alkyloxy; C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl substituted with C_{1-6} alkyloxycarbonyl;

R^{2a} is cyano, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di(methyl)aminocarbonyl, C_{1-6} alkyl substituted with cyano, aminocarbonyl or mono- or di(methyl)aminocarbonyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl substituted with cyano, or C_{2-6} alkynyl substituted with cyano;

each R^2 independently is hydroxy, halo, C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with cyano or $-C(=O)R^6$, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms or cyano, C_{2-6} alkynyl optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms or cyano, C_{1-6} alkyloxy, C_{1-6} alkyloxycarbonyl, carboxyl, cyano, nitro, amino, mono- or di(C_{1-6} alkyl)amino, polyhalomethyl, polyhalomethoxy, polyhalomethylthio, $-S(=O)_pR^6$, $-NH-S(=O)_pR^6$, $-C(=O)R^6$, $-NHC(=O)H$, $-C(=O)NHNH_2$, $-NHC(=O)R^6$, $-C(=NH)R^6$ or a radical of formula



wherein each A independently is N, CH or CR^6 ;

B is NH, O, S or NR^6 ;

p is 1 or 2; and

R^6 is methyl, amino, mono- or dimethylamino or polyhalomethyl;
L is C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{2-10} alkenyl, C_{2-10} alkynyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, whereby each of said aliphatic group may be substituted with one or two substituents independently selected from

* C_{3-7} cycloalkyl,

5 * indolyl or isoindolyl, each optionally substituted with one, two, three or four substituents each independently selected from halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyloxy, cyano, aminocarbonyl, nitro, amino, polyhalomethyl, polyhalomethyloxy and C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl,

10 * phenyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl or pyridazinyl, wherein each of said aromatic rings may optionally be substituted with one, two, three, four or five substituents each independently selected from the substituents defined in R^2 ; or

L is $-X-R^3$ wherein

R^3 is phenyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl or pyridazinyl, wherein each of said aromatic rings may optionally be substituted with one, two, three, four or five substituents each independently selected from the substituents defined in R^2 ; and

15 X is $-NR^1-$, $-NH-NH-$, $-N=N-$, $-O-$, $-C(=O)-$, $-CHOH-$, $-S-$, $-S(=O)-$ or $-S(=O)_2-$;

Q represents hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, halo, polyhalo C_{1-6} alkyl or $-NR^4R^5$; and

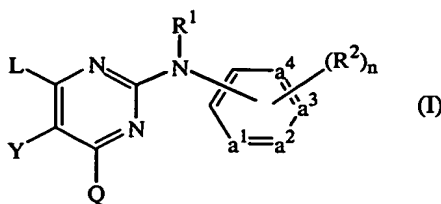
R^4 and R^5 are each independently selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, C_{1-12} alkyl,

20 C_{1-12} alkyloxy, C_{1-12} alkylcarbonyl, C_{1-12} alkyloxycarbonyl, aryl, amino, mono- or di(C_{1-12} alkyl)amino, mono- or di(C_{1-12} alkyl)aminocarbonyl wherein each of the aforementioned C_{1-12} alkyl groups may optionally and each individually be substituted with one or two substituents each independently selected from hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyloxy, hydroxy C_{1-6} alkyloxy, carboxyl, C_{1-6} alkyloxycarbonyl, cyano, amino, imino, mono- or di(C_{1-6} alkyl)amino, polyhalomethyl, polyhalomethyloxy, polyhalomethylthio, $-S(=O)_pR^6$, $-NH-S(=O)_pR^6$, $-C(=O)R^6$, $-NHC(=O)H$, $-C(=O)NHNH_2$, $-NHC(=O)R^6$, $-C(=NH)R^6$, aryl and Het; or

25 R^4 and R^5 taken together may form pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, azido or mono- or di(C_{1-12} alkyl)amino C_{1-4} alkylidene;

30 Y represents hydroxy, halo, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms, C_{2-6} alkynyl optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms, C_{1-6} alkyl substituted with cyano or $-C(=O)R^6$, C_{1-6} alkyloxy, C_{1-6} alkyloxycarbonyl, carboxyl, cyano, nitro, amino, mono- or di(C_{1-6} alkyl)amino, polyhalomethyl, polyhalomethyloxy, polyhalomethylthio, $-S(=O)_pR^6$, $-NH-S(=O)_pR^6$, $-C(=O)R^6$, $-NHC(=O)H$, $-C(=O)NHNH_2$, $-NHC(=O)R^6$, $-C(=NH)R^6$ or aryl;

35 aryl is phenyl or phenyl substituted with one, two, three, four or five substituents each independently selected from halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkyloxy, cyano,



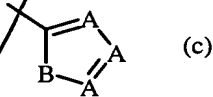
a *N*-oxide, a pharmaceutically acceptable addition salt, a quaternary amine or a stereochemically isomeric form thereof, wherein

$-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$ represents a bivalent radical of formula

- 5 $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ (a-1);
 $-\text{N}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ (a-2);
 $-\text{N}=\text{CH}-\text{N}=\text{CH}-$ (a-3);
 $-\text{N}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}=\text{N}-$ (a-4);
 $-\text{N}=\text{N}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ (a-5);

- 10 n is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4; and in case $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$ is (a-1), then n may also be 5;
 R^1 is hydrogen; aryl; formyl; C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl; C_{1-6} alkyl; C_{1-6} alkyloxycarbonyl;
 C_{1-6} alkyl substituted with formyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl, C_{1-6} alkyloxycarbonyl,
 C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyloxy; C_{1-6} alkyloxy C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl substituted with
 C_{1-6} alkyloxycarbonyl;

- 15 each R^2 independently is hydroxy, halo, C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with cyano or
 $-\text{C}(=\text{O})R^6$, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl optionally substituted with one or more
 halogen atoms or cyano, C_{2-6} alkynyl optionally substituted with one or more halogen
 atoms or cyano, C_{1-6} alkyloxy, C_{1-6} alkyloxycarbonyl, carboxyl, cyano, nitro, amino,
 mono- or di(C_{1-6} alkyl)amino, polyhalomethyl, polyhalomethyloxy,
 polyhalomethylthio, $-\text{S}(=\text{O})_pR^6$, $-\text{NH}-\text{S}(=\text{O})_pR^6$, $-\text{C}(=\text{O})R^6$, $-\text{NHC}(=\text{O})\text{H}$,
 $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{NHNH}_2$, $-\text{NHC}(=\text{O})R^6$, $-\text{C}(=\text{NH})R^6$ or a radical of formula



wherein each A independently is N, CH or CR^6 ;

B is NH, O, S or NR^6 ;

- 25 p is 1 or 2; and

R^6 is methyl, amino, mono- or dimethylamino or polyhalomethyl;

L is C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{2-10} alkenyl, C_{2-10} alkynyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, whereby each of said aliphatic group may be substituted with one or two substituents independently selected from

- * C_{3-7} cycloalkyl,
 30 * indolyl or isoindolyl, each optionally substituted with one, two, three or four substituents, each independently selected from halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, hydroxy,

C₁₋₆alkyloxy, cyano, aminocarbonyl, nitro, amino, polyhalomethyl, polyhalomethyloxy and C₁₋₆alkylcarbonyl,

* phenyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl or pyridazinyl, wherein each of said aromatic rings may optionally be substituted with one, two, three, four or five substituents each independently selected from the substituents defined in R²; or

L is -X-R³ wherein

R³ is phenyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl or pyridazinyl, wherein each of said aromatic rings may optionally be substituted with one, two, three, four or five substituents each independently selected from the substituents defined in R²; and

X is -NR¹-, -NH-NH-, -N=N-, -O-, -C(=O)-, -CHOH-, -S-, -S(=O)- or -S(=O)₂-;

Q represents hydrogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, halo, polyhaloC₁₋₆alkyl or -NR⁴R⁵; and

R⁴ and R⁵ are each independently selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, C₁₋₁₂alkyl, C₁₋₁₂alkyloxy, C₁₋₁₂alkylcarbonyl, C₁₋₁₂alkyloxycarbonyl, aryl, amino, mono- or di(C₁₋₁₂alkyl)amino, mono- or di(C₁₋₁₂alkyl)aminocarbonyl wherein each of the aforementioned C₁₋₁₂alkyl groups may optionally and each individually be substituted with one or two substituents each independently selected from hydroxy, C₁₋₆alkyloxy, hydroxyC₁₋₆alkyloxy, carboxyl, C₁₋₆alkyloxycarbonyl, cyano, amino, imino, mono- or di(C₁₋₆alkyl)amino, polyhalomethyl, polyhalomethyloxy, polyhalomethylthio, -S(=O)_pR⁶, -NH-S(=O)_pR⁶, -C(=O)R⁶, -NHC(=O)H, -C(=O)NHNH₂, -NHC(=O)R⁶, -C(=NH)R⁶, aryl and Het; or

R⁴ and R⁵ taken together may form pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, azido or mono- or di(C₁₋₁₂alkyl)aminoC₁₋₄alkylidene;

Y represents hydroxy, halo, C₃₋₇cycloalkyl, C₂₋₆alkenyl optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms, C₂₋₆alkynyl optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms, C₁₋₆alkyl substituted with cyano or -C(=O)R⁶, C₁₋₆alkyloxy, C₁₋₆alkyloxycarbonyl, carboxyl, cyano, nitro, amino, mono- or di(C₁₋₆alkyl)amino, polyhalomethyl, polyhalomethyloxy, polyhalomethylthio, -S(=O)_pR⁶, -NH-S(=O)_pR⁶, -C(=O)R⁶, -NHC(=O)H, -C(=O)NHNH₂, -NHC(=O)R⁶, -C(=NH)R⁶ or aryl;

aryl is phenyl or phenyl substituted with one, two, three, four or five substituents each independently selected from halo, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₃₋₇cycloalkyl, C₁₋₆alkyloxy, cyano, nitro, polyhaloC₁₋₆alkyl and polyhaloC₁₋₆alkyloxy;

Het is an aliphatic or aromatic heterocyclic radical; said aliphatic heterocyclic radical is selected from pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, homopiperidinyl, piperazinyl, morpholinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl and tetrahydrothienyl wherein each of said aliphatic heterocyclic radical may optionally be substituted with an oxo group; and said aromatic heterocyclic radical is selected from pyrrolyl, furanyl, thienyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl,

$$\frac{ZB}{A^2}$$

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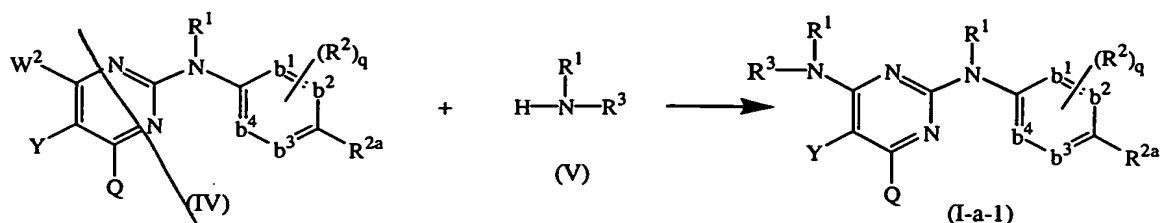
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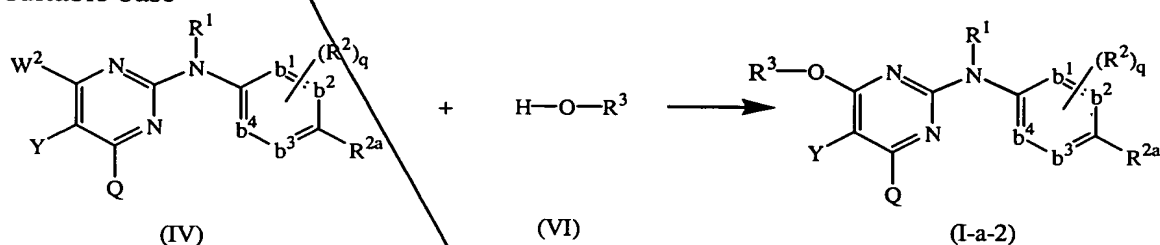


b) reacting an intermediate of formula (IV) with an intermediate of formula (V) under solvent-free conditions or in an appropriate solvent under a reaction-inert atmosphere



wherein W^2 is a suitable leaving group and Y, Q, R^1 , R^2 , R^{2a} , R^3 , q and $-b^1=b^2-C(R^{2a})=b^3-b^4=$ are as defined in claim 1;

- 5 c) reacting an intermediate of formula (IV) with an intermediate of formula (VI) in an appropriate solvent under a reaction-inert atmosphere in the presence of a suitable base



wherein W^2 is a suitable leaving group and Y, Q, R^1 , R^2 , R^{2a} , R^3 , q and $-b^1=b^2-C(R^{2a})=b^3-b^4=$ are as defined in claim 1;

- 10 or, if desired, converting compounds of formula (I-a) into each other following art-known transformation reactions; and further, if desired, converting the compounds of formula (I-a), into an acid addition salt by treatment with an acid, or conversely, converting the acid addition salt form into the free base by treatment with alkali; and, if desired, preparing stereochemically isomeric forms thereof.

14. The combination of a compound as defined in ~~claim 1 or 8~~ and another antiretroviral compound.
- 20 15. A combination as claimed in ~~claim 14~~ for use as a medicine.
16. A product containing (a) a compound as defined in ~~claim 1 or 8~~, and (b) another antiretroviral compound, as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in anti-HIV treatment.
- 25 17. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and as active ingredients (a) a compound as defined in ~~claim 1 or 8~~, and (b) another antiretroviral compound.

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B1

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E1